December 16, 1775. THE NUMBER 501.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY BY JOHN PINKNEY.

VIRGINIA, *December* 13, 1775.

By the REPRESENTATIVES *of the* PEOPLE *of the colony and dominion of* VIRGINIA, *assembled in* GENERAL CONVENTION.

A DECLARATION.

WHEREAS lord Dunmore, by his proclamation, dated on board the ship William, the 7th day of November, 1775, hath presumed, in direct violation of the constitution, and the laws of this country, to declare martial law in force, and to be executed throughout this colony, whereby our lives, our liberty, and property, are arbitrarily subjected to his power and direction; and whereas the said lord Dunmore, assuming powers which the king himself cannot exercise, to intimidate the good people of this colony into a compliance with his arbitrary will, hath declared those who do not immediately repair to his standard, and submit in all things to a government not warranted by the constitution, to be in actual rebellion, and thereby to have incurred the penalties inflicted by the laws for such offences; and hath offered freedom to the servants and slaves of those he is pleased to term *rebels*, arming them against their masters, and destroying the peace and happiness of his majesty's good and faithful subjects, whose property is rendered insecure, and whose lives are exposed to the dangers of a general insurrection: We, as guardians of the lives and liberty of the people, our constituents, conceive it to be indispensably our duty to protect them against every species of despotism, and to endeavour to remove those fears with which they are so justly alarmed.

If it were possible the understanding of men could be so blinded that every gleam of reason might be lost, the *hope* his lordship says he hath ever entertained of an accommodation between Great Britain and this colony might now pass unnoticed; but truth, justice, and common sense, must ever prevail, when facts can be appealed to in their support. It is the peculiar happiness of this colony that his lordship can be traced as the source of innumerable evils, and one of the principal causes of the misfortunes under which we now labour. A particular detail of his conduct since his arrival in this colony can be considered only as a repetition, it having been already fully published to the world by the proceedings of the general assembly, and a former convention; but the unremitting violence with which his lordship endeavours to involve this country in the most dreadful calamities constantly affords new matter for the attention of the public, and will remove every imputation of ingratitude to his lordship, or of injustice to his character. His lordship is pleased to ascribe the unworthy part he hath taken against this colony to a necessity arising from the conduct of its inhabitants, whom he hath considered in a *rebellious* state, but who know nothing of *rebellion* except the name. Ever zealous in support of tyranny, he hath broken the bonds of society, and trampled justice under his feet. Had his lordship been desirous of effecting an accommodation of these disputes, he hath had the most ample occasion of exerting both his interest and abilities; but that he never had in view any such salutary end most evidently appears, from the whole tenor of his conduct. The supposed design of the Canada bill having been to draw down upon us a merciless and savage enemy, the present manœuvres amongst the Roman catholics in Ireland, and the schemes concerted with doctor Connelly, and other vile instruments of tyranny, which have appeared by the examination of the said Connelly, justify the supposition, and most fully evince his lordship's inimical and cruel disposition towards us, and can best determine whether we have been wrong in preparing to resist, even by arms, that system of tyranny adopted by the ministry and parliament of Great Britain, of which he is become the rigid executioner in this colony. The many depradations committed also upon the inhabitants of this colony, by the tenders and other armed vessels, employed by his lordship for such purposes, the pilfering and plundering the property of the people, and the actual seduction and seizure of their slaves, were truly alarming in their effects, and called aloud for justice and resistance. The persons of many of our peaceable brethren have been seized and dragged to confinement, contrary to the principles of liberty, and the constitution of our country. Yet have we borne this injurious treatment with unexampled patience, unwilling to shed the blood of our fellow subjects, who, prosecuting the measures of a British parliament, would sacrifice our lives and property to a relentless fury, and unabating avarice. If a governor can be authorized, even by majesty itself, to annul the laws of the land, and introduce the most execrable systems, the law martial; if, by his single fiat he can strip us of our property, can give freedom to our servants and slaves, and arm them for our destruction, let us bid adieu to every thing valuable in life, let us at once bend our neck to the galling yoke, and hug the chains prepared for us and our latest posterity.

It is with inexpressible concern we reflect upon the distressed situation of some of our unhappy countrymen who have thought themselves too immediately within the power of lord Dunmore, and have been induced thereby to remain inactive. We lament the advantage he hath taken of their situation, and at present impute their inactivity, in the cause of freedom and the constitution, not to any defection or want of zeal, but to their defenceless state; and whilst we endeavour to afford them succour, and to support their rights, we expect they will contribute every thing in their power to effect their deliverance. Yet, if any of our people, in violation of their faith plighted to this colony, and the duty they owe to society, shall be found in arms, or continue to give assistance to our enemies, we shall think ourselves justified, by the necessity we are under, in executing upon them the law of retaliation.

Impressed with a just and ardent zeal for the welfare and happiness of our countrymen, we trust they will, on their part, exert themselves in defence of our common cause, and

that we ſhall all acquit ourſelves like freemen, being compelled, by the diſagreeable, but abſolute neceſſity, of repelling *force by force*, to maintain our juſt rights and privileges; and we appeal to God, who is the ſovereign diſpoſer of all events, for the juſtice of our cauſe, truſting to his unerring wiſdom to direct our councils, and give ſucceſs to our arms.

EDMUND PENDLETON, preſident.

NEWPORT, *November* 20.

BY ſeveral gentlemen arrived in town ſince the poſt, we are informed that the privateers in the Maſſachuſetts Bay have taken a tranſport from England, with 200 troops on board, and were in purſuit of another, with a large ſum of money, for the payment of the miniſterial troops in Boſton.

The bomb brig, and an armed ſchooner, on this ſtation, were cruiſing up the bay ſeveral days laſt week, and on Friday a number of men from the ſchooner landed on Prudence, and took out of the houſe of Mr John Shelden a great many articles of wearing apparel and houſhold furniture, to the amount, it is ſuppoſed, of ſeveral hundred dollars; the particulars of which we have not time nor room to inſert this day.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 4.

Extract of a letter from an officer of rank, dated camp before Saint John's, November 1, 1775.

"COLONEL Allen's misfortune happened by reaſon of his not being joined, as was agreed, by 400 men, which undoubtedly would have enabled him to have ſtood the party that attacked him, they being only 300 ſtrong. Colonel Allen withſtood them an hour and a quarter with only 40 men. At firſt he had 40 men excluſive of ſeventy Canadians. When the party from Montreal were marching down to give colonel Allen battle, he retreated to an advantageous ſpot of ground, where he made a ſtand, and ſoon ſaw a party of the enemy filing off to ſurround him; whereupon he ſent off about half his men, under the command of captain Youngs, to annoy them, but neither Youngs nor any of his party fired a ſingle gun, for reaſons beſt known to themſelves, and Allen was left with about 35 men, as moſt of the Canadians left him on the firſt fire from the enemy. Allen had but one man killed in the ſkirmiſh. Seventeen of the enemy were killed, among whom are major Carden, who commanded the party, and ſeveral principal tory merchants of Montreal. Several Canadians were taken priſon-with colonel Allen, whom the regular officers ſaid they would put to death; on which Allen ſtepped up, opened his breaſt, and ſaid the Canadians were not to blame; that he brought them there, and that if any body muſt be murdered, let it be him. This got him great credit with all the officers at Montreal, and general Carleton himſelf ſaid it was a pity a man of Allen's ſpirit ſhould be engaged in ſo bad a cauſe, as he calls it. Colonel Allen is priſoner on board the Gaſpee brig before Montreal. General Schuyler has offered to give up any officer he has in exchange for him, but has not as yet received an anſwer."

Extract of a letter from New York, *dated* November 29.

"There is a letter in town (I cannot tell the date) from one of our captains in London, who ſays he hopes to return in a few months, and bring the olive branch, as matters will be accommodated ſoon. This I had from a perſon who ſaw the letter. Arnold is arrived at Point Levy."

Extract of a letter from George Town (Maryland) *Nov.* 26.

"Agreeable to what I wrote you by ———, I ſet out on Tueſday morning laſt for Frederick Town, and when within 8 or 9 miles of that place, had the pleaſure to hear that major Connolly, with three companions, were taken about 5 miles above Hagar's Town, on their way to Fort Pitt. Connolly has been this ſummer at Boſton where he preſented a plan of operation for the next ſpring, to general Gage, which met the general's approbation, and he was now on his way to put it in execution. He is made lieutenant colonel commandant, was to proceed to Fort Detroit, where captain Lord, who is now at the Illinois with 2 companies of the Royal Iriſh, was to meet him with the field pieces and ſtores that are there. Connolly was to raiſe a regiment, as many Indians and partizans as he could; to enable him to do this he had power to engage every perſon that entered into the ſervice, 300 acres of land when the troubles were over, and whatever other pecuniary rewards he might think proper; was to appoint and commiſſion all the officers under him, which commiſſions were to be confirmed by Dunmore.

"With this force he was to deſtroy Fort Pitt and Fort Fincaſtle, if the Americans ſhould make any reſiſtance, and meet Dunmore by the 20th of April next at Alexandria, where he (Dunmore) was to land an army under the cannon of the ſhips of war. Connolly's companions were one Cameron, who is now a lieutenant with promiſe of promotion, one doctor Smith, who ſays he was to be ſurgeon of Connolly's regiment, the other was Connolly's ſervant.

"They were brought into Frederick Town on Wedneſday morning, and on Thurſday examined before the committee. On ſearching their portmanteaus, a copy of Connolly's plan was found. Thus you ſee a part of the diabolical ſcheme is defeated, but make no doubt Dunmore will land an army at Alexandria in the ſpring; but as their ſcheme has thus providentially come to light, hope ſuch preparations will be made as will enable us to give him the reception he merits."

Extract of a letter from Albany, *dated* November 23.

"We have perſons of credit come to town, who, in their way from Detroit, met colonel Butler and ſome others, in their way from Montreal and Niagara, at Oſwego. One of them aſked colonel Butler whether it would be ſafe for them to return to Tryon county, when he informed them that governor Carleton had told him that he had received a letter from home, and there were two noblemen coming over to treat with the congreſs; that he expected matters would be ſettled before ſpring, and while the negociation was on foot the troops would be removed from Boſton to other parts, as it was ſuppoſed their ſtay there, during the winter, would be pernicious to their healths."

WILLIAMSBURG.

LAST Friday ſen'night the ſloop Chriſtian, belonging to Mr. A. Govan, loaded with wheat, and bound for Glaſgow, having met with a gale of wind, put back into Hampton road, and was from thence carried into Hampton by the activity of a party of minute-men, under the command of captain Baron, who was ſtationed there. On examining the letters which were on board of her, ſeveral of them were found to contain ſentiments extremely inimical to the rights and liberty of America, written by different people from Norfolk; but, in juſtice to the proprietor, we think it our duty to inform our readers that his contained ſentiments very friendly to this country. What is remarkable, this is the third time this veſſel has been obliged to put back through diſtreſs of weather, and other accidents.

We this inſtant learn that colonel Matthew Phripp has made his eſcape from the governor, and is now with colonel Woodford, at the Great Bridge. Particular reaſons induced him to go to Dunmore, but he is now engaged in the ſame glorious cauſe with which he at firſt ſet out.

Extract of a letter from colonel Scott *to captain* Southall, *dated* Great Bridge December 12, 1775.

"We are now about to finiſh the work that we came down about. We ſent a detachment of 400 men to Kemp's Landing laſt night to take poſſeſſion of that place, which they did without interruption. The inhabitants of Norfolk are daily ſending petitions to us for protection. We have not yet anſwered them. We have taken up ſome of the worſt of the tories, and coupled them to a negro with handcuffs. The moſt ſtupid kind we diſcharge. I expect a flag of truce here every moment. We have juſt received a letter from lord Dunmore, deſiring to exchange the priſoners. I do not expect we ſhall agree to do it without conſulting the convention. Four of the priſoners are dead ſince taken. We are well informed that the governor has diſarmed the negroes, and taken all the troops, together with a number of Scotchmen, on board. I am your moſt obedient,

C. SCOTT.

P. S. The flag I mentioned above has ſince come to our camp, in order to exchange priſoners. They behaved exceeding well, and were diſcharged about 11 o'clock at night, but it is expected we ſhall hear again from them ſo ſoon as our expreſs returns from Williamſburg."

Under the Baltimore head, of December 6, is the following article: "By gentleman from New York we are informed that captain Turrel, on his paſſage from London, fell in with a tranſport, bound to Black Point, with cheſts of arms, and 12 tons of gunpowder, from whence ſhe was to ſail under convoy of a frigate to lord Dunmore, in Cheſepeak bay. There were officers on board, but no ſoldiers."

ome time this week a child of Mr. James Galt, of this city, was ſed by the name of Charles Lee.

FALMOUTH, *December* 4, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber intends to leave the colony early in next ſpring. As there are many accounts yet unſettled on tore books, which were kept by him at this place, on unt of meſſieurs William Cunninghame and company, chants in Glaſgow, and which he gave up to Mr. Walter lquhoun on the firſt of September, 1774, he deſires all erſons in that manner indebted to apply as ſoon as they an, and have their balances aſcertained, by bond or otherwiſe, as may be required. This will prevent any diſpute hat might ariſe with Mr. Colquhoun in the collection, and is a piece of juſtice due by the debtors for the credit allowed to them. 3 JAMES ROBISON.

FREDERICKSBURG, *December* 5, 1775.

I INTEND to leave the colony early in the ſpring, and therefore earneſtly requeſt thoſe who have had dealings with me, and whoſe accounts are ſtill uncloſed, to come and ſettle them. Mr. James Freeland will tranſact buſineſs for me till I return. 3 HENRY MITCHELL.

RICHMOND, *November* 6, 1775.

I HAVE cauſe to ſuſpect that a certain *James Digin*, who ſays he is a *Boſtonian*, hath made his departure with a bay horſe, about 4 feet 8 inches high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail; three or all of his feet are white, and part of his legs; he has a ſtar or blaze in his forehead. I do not know whether he is branded; if he is, the letters are S D; he gallops well, and wriggles his tail when he firſt ſets off, which is generally with his right foot foremoſt, and is about ſix years old. *Digin* is about 5 feet 10 inches high, with remarkable black eyes and hair, has a down-caſt look, and a habit of leering, with yellow teeth, and one more prominent than the reſt; he is much addicted to telling improbable things. His dreſs was a ſky blue coat, the buttons of which had loſt their tops, and had wax ſubſtituted, a pair of dirty leather breeches, a maccaroni hat, and a ſhirt with ſhort ruffles. The horſe he borrowed of me to go to *Williamſburg*, for books of ſalmody, and other things, the 18th of *October* laſt, and to have returned home in three days. The perſon who will reſtore my horſe ſhall receive FIFTY SHILLINGS, and alſo THREE POUNDS for apprehending the ſaid *Digin*, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice.

SAMUEL DU VAL.

BEDFORD courthouſe, November 23, 1775.

JULIUS DEAN being apprehended on ſuſpicion, upon the 17th inſtant, has ſince made his eſcape, and left in my poſſeſſion a ſorrel mare, about 8 years old, 14 hands high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, and appears to be worth about 10l. Julius Dean's general character is ſo bad that in all probability the mare may not belong to himſelf. The owner is deſired to pay charges, and take her away. 1 BAIRNE PREE.

N. B. He alſo left an old ſaddle and bridle, a cutto knife, and 4s. 3d. good money, and 7s. 6d. bad.

BREMO, Henrico, December 6, 1775.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable the 4th of November a bay mare, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, about 14 hands high, about 9 years old, trots well, is very forward with fold, much galled on the breaſt, and by ſome accident has loſt her left eye. Alſo a black mare, about 14 hands and an half high, 6 years old, is a natural pacer, and has been much worked. Neither of them are branded, that I know of. Whoever brings the ſaid mares to me ſhall have ten ſhillings each, and if taken up out of the county twenty ſhillings.

3 BOWLER COCKE.

LOST laſt night, between Mr. Burwell's and Glouceſter town, a horizontal gold WATCH, which runs on a diamond, the maker's name Toolman, number forgot; it has a remarkable neat china dial-plate, the outward caſe a compoſition reſembling tortoiſhell, but much broken and defaced, a ribband ſtring, and key only annexed to it. Whoever has found the ſaid watch, and will deliver it to Mr. Burwell, ſhall have 5s. reward, and no queſtions aſked. If it ſhould be offered for ſale, it is hoped that it will be ſtopped, and information given; for which kindneſs the above mentioned reward will be thankfully paid.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, in Williamſburg, a ſmall ſorrel mare, between 13 and 14 hands high, upwards of 3 years old, neither docked nor branded, and is lame in one of her hind feet, owing to the ſinews being cut by a glaſs bottle juſt under the footlock. She has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and paces ſlowly. I will give any perſon ten ſhillings who will deliver her to me, if ſtrayed, and if ſtolen, five pounds, upon conviction of the thief.

tf WILLIAM BLAND.

TAKEN up, in Hanover county, near the Meadow bridges, a ſorrel horſe, about 4 feet 7 inches high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, a ſmall blaze in his face, two white feet, paces ſlow, goes with ſpirit, and appears to be old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l. Alſo three head of cattle, viz. a red cow, marked with two ſmooth crops, with her calf. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 10s. Likewiſe a pied yearling, not marked. Poſted, and appraiſed to 1l.

* WILLIAM BROWN.

YORK town, November 7, 1775.

STOLEN from Fleet's ferry landing, on Mattapony river, laſt Friday night, a 25 hogſhead FLAT, with her ſail, covering, anchor, cable, &c. The frame is of mulberry, and the yard quite new. Two ſailors, who came paſſengers down the river, from Todd's warehouſe, in the flat, were miſſing at the ſame time, and it is ſuppoſed have carried her to Norfolk, or up the bay. Whoever ſecures the flat, and will give me inteliigence, ſo that I get her again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

DAVID JAMESON.

Annapolis, November 5, 1775.

RAN away last night, from the subscriber, the two following servants, viz. William Webster, an Englishman, a hatter by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 23 years of age, long dark brown hair, cued behind, turned up before, and curled at the ears, thin faced, thick lips, and walks parrot-toed, is a forward, talkative fellow, and can be very complaisant when he pleases; had on, and took with him, a light blue cloth coat and waistcoat, the coat has been turned, a red cloth waistcoat, a pair of white Russia drab breeches, a white linen shirt, two brown Russia sheeting ditto, a good castor hat fan-tail'd, cocked in the military fashion, lined with new white linen, plain pinchbeck knee and shoe buckles.

Charles Tippin, or Tippins, by trade a gardener, and work a little at the carpenter's business, about 5 feet 6 inches high, remarkably thick set, full face and short brown hair; had on, and took with him a short brown working coat, with metal buttons, a blue cloth jacket, with sleeves and metal buttons, good buckskin breeches, a white pair of Russia drab ditto, a white shirt, two brown of Russia sheeting ditto, and may have sundry other cloaths.

The above servants went off in a two mast boat, and four oars, in company with some others. They took a pair of oznabrig sheets, which it is supposed they intend to make sails of. Whoever will secure the above servants, so that their master may get them again, shall receive twenty shillings for each if 40 miles, forty shillings for eath if 100 miles, or if out of the province, five pounds for each, and if brought home, reasonable charges paid by

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

MANCHESTER, November 20, 1775.

THE subscriber has in his possession a TRUSS, marked A C, with a diamond round the A, No. 3, which has been here for two or three years. The owner is desired to take it away, and pay charges.

2* RICHARD CRUMP.

TO BE SOLD, IN AMHERST COUNTY,

ABOUT 4000 acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a larger tract formerly advertised, together with a very valuable GRIST MILL, upon *Buffalo* river. This land is equal to any that has yet been sold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchasers. Mr. *Gabriel Penn*, who lives near the land, is authorized to bargain for it, and will shew it to any persons inclinable to purchase.

tf CARTER BRAXTON.

TO BE RENTED,

FOR ONE YEAR, OR A TERM OF YEARS,

A VERY well accustomed ordinary, with good buildings, gardens, and orchards; also four other dwelling-houses, with convenient out-houses, suitable for private house-keeping. They are all in the same neighbourhood, in the upper end of Hanover county, and there is a plenty of good land for cultivation and pasturage to each. For terms apply to the subscriber, living at the said public house. BEN. BROWN.

LOST, by the troops that went from *Williamsburg* to *Hampton*, on *Thursday* night the 26th of *October* last, a very large sorrel horse, branded on one or both of his buttocks I B, has a small star in his forehead, a long hanging mane and switch tail, trots hard, and gallops well. Any person delivering the said horse to Mr. *James Somerville*, merchant in *Fredericksburg*, to Mrs. *Stevens*, at *Culpeper* courthouse, or to Mr. *William Finnie*, of *Williamsburg*, shall receive a reward of FORTY SHILLINGS.

EDWARD STEVENS.

THE plantation, house, and all convenient outhouses, an exceeding fine peach orchard, where I now live, lately occupied by *William Goodall*, deceased, to be sold. My reason for selling the same is, that it is inconvenient to my business. Any person inclinable to become a purchaser may know the terms by applying to *William Johnson*, who resides in *James City* county.

THOMAS JOHNSON,

OF BRUNSWICK,

WHO is so well known for his abilities in the cure of the flux, gives notice that he cures the following disorders: The spleen, the cholic, the asthma, the slow, bilious, or nervous fevers, and bad coughs, the yaws, the French disorder, when it is beyond the reach of a salavation, and that in so nice a way that a man may take the means in any company undiscovered; also sore legs, and any other kind of sores; likewise the tooth-ach, without drawing or hurting the tooth, and has the greatest reason to believe, that those whom he cures will never have it after. He also cures the scurvy in the gums, and is well persuaded he can cure the dropsy and consumption, if timely applied to; also cancers. The subscriber makes use of but very few medicines, except what he makes himself.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away last night, from Marlborough iron works, two English convict servant men, imported last summer, and a country born negro, viz Charles White, by trade a stocking weaver, born in Rutlandshire, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, slim made, short dark brown hair, pug nose, high check bones, sallow countenance, having had the flux lately, and his hands broke out in biles; had on, or took with him, a small felt hat, an old black cloth coat, old brown cloth breeches, mottled worsted stockings, two shirt and trowsers, and new shoes with carved metal buckles. James Leighton, born in Cambridgeshire, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, strong and clumsy made, swarthy complexion, full face, thick lips, grey eyes, and straight hair; had on a small felt hat, brown cloth jacket, with sleeves, tow shirt and trowsers, and good shoes, tied with strings. Negro man named Will, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well made, large eyes, and shews the whites of them much; had on an old cloth coat, tow shirt, old oznabrig trowsers, good shoes, tied with strings, and had about his neck an iron collar, with the horns cut off, being a notorious runaway, and much given to drinking. It is probable they may change their dress, as they are supposed to have stolen the following articles, viz. a dark brown cloth coat, with plated buttons, an old ash coloured duroy coat, black velvet jacket, with leather pockets, a new ash coloured cloth jacket, with high topped horn buttons, a pair of light coloured Germantown stockings, a pair of white cotton ditto, a fine shirt, two fine shifts, and a check apron. White has been heard to say some atrocious things in respect to the dispute between Great Britain and the colonies, from which it is suspected they may part, and some of them make to seaports. Whoever secures the said servants, so that I get them again, shall receive eight dollars for each of the white servants, and what the law allows for the negro. ISAAC ZANE.

ESSEX county, *September* 10, 1775.

RUN away from the subscriber, about the middle of *July* last, a *Virginia* born negro lad, named NED, who is about 18 years of age, and about 5 feet high; one of his hands has a large scar, occasioned by its being burnt when he was a child, by which means some of his fingers grow together. He has a flat face and long head, which is remarkably sharp on the top. His clothes were such as is common for working negroes, and he was seen going down the country. Whoever will secure the said negro, so that I get him again, shall have a reward of FORTY SHILLINGS, besides what the law allows. tf JAMES EDMONDSON.

For SALE, *in* JAMES CITY county,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, lying on each side the road leading from *Duncastle's* ordinary to *Williamsburg*. There are on the said tract a good dwelling house, barns, and all other necessary buildings. All the cleared land is enclosed. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to EDWARD POWER.